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Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

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EZRA D. HART, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c. &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 3.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 10.30 the same morning.

Fare from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 75 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and for PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 5.15 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.25 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 3.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road; and returning from READING at 8.15 A. M., for POTTSVILLE.

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☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

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COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Nov. 20, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD.		
MAIL.	PACIFIC EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	STATIONS.	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.	PACIFIC EXPRESS.	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
8 11	.....	.....	N. Bdg. Junc.	.....	.....	1 15
8 23	.....	.....	5 31 Mt. Union	11 31	.....	1 26
8 33	.....	.....	Mapleton	.....	.....	1 21
8 42	.....	.....	Mill Creek	.....	.....	1 11
8 52	7 14	6 50	6 02 Huntingdon	11 07	5 21	1 02
9 02	.....	.....	Petersburg	10 57	.....	12 47
9 12	.....	.....	Barree	.....	.....	12 37
9 31	.....	.....	6 31 Spruce Creek	10 40	.....	12 18
9 49	.....	.....	Birmingham	.....	.....	12 00
9 58	.....	.....	9 56 Tyrone	10 15	.....	11 50
10 03	.....	.....	Tipton	.....	.....	11 60
10 14	.....	.....	Pretoria	.....	.....	11 25
10 19	.....	.....	7 15 Bell's Mills	10 08	.....	11 21
10 45	8 30	8 20	7 35 Altoona	9 45	6 05	11 00
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, November 19th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.		STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS.	
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.		Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 3 40	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 30	AR 9 14
4 00	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	8 49
4 08	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	8 41
4 28	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 22
4 40	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 30	8 13
4 48	8 28	Rough & Ready,	11 22	8 05
5 02	8 40	Cove,	11 10	7 53
5 04	8 44	Fisher's Summit,	11 06	7 45
5 20	AR 9 00		LE	7 30
5 20	LE 9 10	Saxton,	10 50	AR 7 20
5 45	9 35	Riddlesburg,	10 25	6 55
AR 5 55	AR 9 45	Hopewell,	LE 10 15	LE 6 30
	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 50	
	9 52	Coalmont,	10 30	
	9 40	Crawford,	10 23	
	AR 10 00	Dudley,	LE 10 15	
		Broad Top City,		

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING
MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT
FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, W. H. Turner and E. E. Bottleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver-plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$47. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

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Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
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Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
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Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
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WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1863. NO. 43.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, April 3, 1863.

SPEECH OF EX-MAYOR SWANN,

OF BALTIMORE,

Before the Union League of Philadelphia.

* * * * * * * *

The power of the Government to prosecute this war to a successful termination is not a problem of less difficult solution in regard to its material resources. A cry has gone forth that we are on the brink of universal bankruptcy. Now, gentlemen, I have only to say, as the result of the closest examination and comparison, that it would be difficult to find that nation whose ability to maintain its credit, present or prospective, is greater than our own. [Cheers.]

On the 1st day of July, 1864—should the war continue so long—our aggregate national debt will have reached a limit not much exceeding one thousand seven hundred millions of dollars. The Internal Tax Bill, already in full operation, is admitted to produce one hundred and fifty millions. The interest upon this assured aggregate indebtedness in July, 1864, being, say, in round numbers, one hundred millions, and the internal tax one hundred and fifty, we have a surplus of fifty millions to be annually applied to the liquidation of this debt. But the rate of interest upon our existing indebtedness does not average six per cent., nor are we paying interest on a large class of notes used as currency, which enter into this calculation. This is the extreme view presented of our financial condition on the 1st of July, 1864, presuming the war to continue until that time. The market price of gold has been taken as the only reliable standard of value in the relation which it bears to the national currency. Thus a premium of sixty per cent. on gold, according to this doctrine, reduces the actual value of a Treasury note to forty per cent. of its nominal par value.

A fallacy so absurd need hardly to be discussed. A legal tender note circulates at its full par value in the purchase of every article of prime necessity. This country, like all others, situated as we have been, would find it simply impossible to adhere to the precious metals as its only basis of credit. Both England and France have recognized this principle. During the Peninsular war the premium on gold went up in Great Britain as it has done here. It ceased to be a standard of value when it became an article of merchandise. The credit of a nation depends more upon its undoubted resources, upon its staple productions, than upon its gold and silver. If, by the sale or exchange of these, we are enabled to pay our debts, and to meet the demands of taxation, we have a basis of credit even better than the precious metals. When, therefore, we show that the loyal States engaged in this war have already proved their ability, almost without an effort, to pay into the public treasury an admitted annual levy of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars (but which I assume to be nearer two hundred and fifty), it is hardly to be presumed that the credit of this government is likely to sink under an aggregate of two thousand millions of indebtedness. It is because we are unaccustomed to taxation that we distrust our ability to carry on this war.

It might, indeed, create alarm, if like the States in rebellion, we were engaged from year to year in piling up a debt, without adequate revenue from any source, to meet the annual burthen which it entails, or to inspire confidence in its ultimate redemption. Happily, the able financier at the head of the Treasury Department has made the imposition of a sufficient tax to cover every possible contingency, the prominent and leading feature of his financial system.

The credit of the country cannot fail in the face of such safeguards as these. But our resources are hardly yet drawn upon; and there are productions of American growth—of universal consumption both at home and abroad—which, at rates of taxation not greater than exist elsewhere, may be made to produce the interest upon our entire national debt. Our public domain furnishes another representation of substantial wealth, which in the process of gradual development would pour into the public treasury its timely support. I need not refer to these and other similar facts, going to show the undoubted resources of this country, and its ability to put down the rebellion, should it continue for the next five years, and the public indebtedness should reach four thousand millions, (about the present national debt of Great Britain,) instead of the amount stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, or even double that amount.—[Cheers.] The success, however, of any plan of finance must depend, in a great degree, upon the conduct of our armies in the field. Disheartening as have been the trials of the past, I cannot realize the fact that the loyal States, with a population of more than twenty-three millions of souls, can ever permit themselves to be overcome by one-fourth of that number, with the known disadvantages under which they labor. [Cheers.]

It is not difficult to foresee how parties are likely to array themselves during the progress of this war. In the State of Maryland, ignoring the past, we have raised the banner of the Union and rallied to its support. [Cheers.] The Union men of that State comprise a formidable combination from the ranks of all other parties. It is time that party lines and party distinctions should be done away with. If our platform were less simple it might be less satisfactory to many who are ready to sacrifice everything to the support and maintenance of the Union.—We are unconditional Union men, because we believe in the Union as the rock of our safety and the intelligence and disposition of the people to protect alike the rights of all. Maryland was the first to place herself on the unconditional Union platform, and she will be the last to desert it. [Cheers.] She believes in the power of the States to redress all grievances *within the Union*. She desires to see that platform extended until it shall have superseded every other political organization. We say, with the illustrious Jackson, "the Federal Union, it must be preserved." [Cheers.] It is no time for the organization of parties to throw obstacles in the way of a vigorous prosecution of this war. We must know where we stand and who are our friends. If men forget the duties of patriotism and loyalty we have no sympathies with them, no matter under what banner they may claim to stand. The Union is our hope and our stand point. It is a subject for congratulation that a large party in this country, who, a short time ago, were the fierce advocates of a suspension of hostilities and a convention of the States, North and South, are now convinced that the Government of Jefferson Davis will be satisfied with nothing short of separation and independence. This I have never doubted from the beginning. Are you prepared, then, to divide this Union? Is there any man here to-night who would not see this war go on for ten years—twenty years—rather than that a single acre of our national domain should be wrested from us in such a struggle? Before this war broke out, I urged the conciliation of the Border States, and the effectual blockade of the Gulf States, as the best mode of effecting a speedy reunion. With prudence, moderation, and an exercise of wise statesmanship, I believe that the horrors of this unnatural war might have been greatly modified, if not wholly averted.

The masses in the South would have triumphed over the political aspirants and demagogues that now control it. But it is useless at this late day to refer to the past. We are in the midst of a war brought about by causes over which we have had no control. The only practical question for our consideration is whether we will sustain the Administration in this effort to save the country, no matter how we may differ upon subordinate issues, or consent to a dissolution of the Union, with the ruin which it involves. This is the issue divested of all complications; and I say to you to night without a moment's hesitation, that however distasteful it has been to me to witness the promulgation of measures which I believe to be destructive of the common purposes of reuniting the country, I shall stand by the Administration in all necessary measures in the vigorous prosecution of this war. [Loud cheers.]

Gentlemen, at no time since the rebellion broke out have we been justified in the belief that the Crittenden Compromise, or any other compromise, would bring back a spirit of loyalty on the part of our southern brethren. On the contrary, it was proclaimed at a very early day, that if a basis of indebtedness were offered, they would not indicate the terms on which they would be willing to return to their allegiance. What alternative, then, is left to the loyal States, with their twenty-three millions of souls depending upon this Union for their domestic prosperity, and their protection against foreign insult and intervention. Are they to accept the degradation of a conquered people almost before they have put on their armor, and before the drain of taxation has even remotely affected their ability to supply the means for carrying on this war?—What am I to do—a conservative man—weeping tears of agony over friends and relatives falling in this unnatural strife, when day after day the telegraph wires announce the casualties of some bloody field? Am I to renounce my country—to behold without emotion the American flag trailed in the dust, and our fondest hopes of the future extinguished forever? Am I to forget, in the miserable heresy of State sovereignty, as interpreted by secession leaders, to what government I owe the duty of paramount allegiance? Never—never! [Loud cheers.] The experiment of a national convention to conciliate the South, has been fully tested. A revolution based upon the theories of leading Democratic politicians in New York and elsewhere, has swept this country with the fury of a whirlwind.

It was the voice of conciliation and compromise. It was the potent uprising of what is called the peace party, based upon an assured reciprocity of purpose and desire on the part of the rebel States. What has it accomplished but the rebuke and humiliation of its movers? Have they not been admonished by the united southern voice—speaking through their recognized organs—that they were only wasting time in useless speculations; that "it was not the Democrats in their Congress, or western politicians on the stump, but their soldiers in the field, to whom they looked for peace." A distinguished champion of the Democratic party, tells us now that this "war must go on," and that "the man who attempts to stop it must be over whelmed."

It is not a matter of surprise that the conservative men of the Democratic party should be aroused. "We tell you," says the southern press, "there would be no Democratic party at all, and no whispers about the Constitution, but for the wholesome lesson at Vicksburg, and the bold philosophy at Fredericksburg. It is our generals and soldiers who cause them to remember that they once had a Constitution, and give them the heart to say so."—Now, gentlemen, when we witness the obstinate persistence with which some still urge this favorite scheme of a convention, what are we to infer? Can language be more emphatic than that which comes to us from every quarter of the South—from her statesmen in council, from her soldiers in the field, and from her press almost without exception—that this war can only be terminated by a recognition of southern independence and a dissolution of the Union? Is the object of the proposed convention to negotiate terms of a separation? If so why not announce the purpose of the peace party at once to be a division of the country, upon the ultimatum of a prompt recognition of southern independence. Let us know the worst, that we may do no injustice to those who still advocate the call of a convention. The loyal men of the Democratic party see already the position in which they have been placed. It is due alike to themselves and the country that they should retrace their steps. Mr. Van Buren says in a late speech: "I never doubted that Jefferson Davis was opposed to a restoration of the Union; I never doubted that the many leaders of this rebellion were opposed to a reconstruction of the Union. Their existence politically certainly, and physically probably, depends on the independence of the confederacy. No man who has any regard for himself in the free states of this Union, would mingle one drop of his blood, or put a musket in the hands of a Rebel, and placed in our hands for safe keeping. From the Atlantic to the Pacific a shout goes up with increased emphasis—No! No! No! This glorious mission of human freedom must go on.—An empire greater than Rome ever compassed in the proudest days of the Antonines is destined to cover this land. It is here that God has provided a home for the oppressed. It is here that human power and greatness is to be limited only by the measure of human capability. Foreign jealousy, internecine strife, will prove alike powerless to arrest its march. Let us cling to the Union, then, as the last great effort of free government—let us make it a home for the down-trodden of every land, and let us cherish more and more, on occasions like the present, that noble sentiment of the greatest of American statesman, "Union and Liberty, now and forever, one and inseparable." [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

War Meeting.

According to previous notice there was a large and enthusiastic war meeting held at the Calvin school house, in Union township, on Thursday evening, the 19th of March. The meeting was organized by appointing Wm. Pheasant, Chairman, and Joseph P. Carfman, James Posten and John Curfman Vice Presidents, and Richard Chilcott and John Rolland, Secretaries.

B. F. Glasgow, being called upon, stated the object of the meeting. The following gentlemen then addressed the meeting: Dr. A. Smith, S. L. Glasgow, A. W. Evans, James E. Glasgow, John Mirely and others. A committee on resolutions was elected, consisting of James E. Glasgow, John Mirely and Richard Chilcott. The committee submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, and all the powers therein, be vigorously enforced by Congress and the President in crushing this unholy rebellion, in restoring the Union of states, which gives tranquility, peace, safety, prosperity and liberty to the people.

Resolved, That we sustain the President in the vigorous exercise of his constitutional powers, in subjugating the rebels by force of arms, which is the only safe manner of terminating this unrighteous rebellion, and securing to us, as one people, the blessing of peace, liberty and prosperity.

Resolved, That every loyal citizen, with all his heart and might, should sustain the President in suppressing all treasonable acts of traitors and tories in the North as well as in the South; those who are aiding and abetting, encouraging and sympathizing with the rebels, by their resolutions, speeches and publications.

Resolved, That the traitors and tories in the North are worse than the rebels in the South; in the South, they openly represent their hellish designs, in the North, they profess to be good Union men, and under that cover they are supping the very heart's blood of our nation, and nullifying every effort that is made by the General Government in bringing about a speedy close of the war.

Resolved, That the loyal people of the United States abhor foreign mediation, and look upon the peace and compromise measures advocated by the rebels at the North for the destruction of the Union, as one of the darkest stigmas ever attached to the people of this country; that none but tories and rebels are guilty of this infamous crime, and that their names should be memorized, so that generations to come may know them.

Resolved, That we sustain the President in exercising all the power vested him by act of Congress, in the confiscation of rebel property, if it takes the last slave of the rebel master, to restore our country to its former greatness.

Resolved, That there are but two sides in this contest, and Union men are for sustaining every measure put forth by the Government to restore the Union speedily; the traitors, tories and secessionists are frowning down and trampling upon every measure that is put forth to suppress the rebellion.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives of those whose lives have been sacrificed, in the Union army, in defence of their country, and with those who are still in the field, enduring the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, in securing and maintaining the blessings of a free government, secured to us by the sires of our country; and with the sick and wounded, praying that their lives may be preserved, that they may see the old flag wave over all the States, securing to all loyal people the rights of a free government; and with those who have contracted disease in the service, or been honorably discharged, may their health be restored, and their names be an honor to their country and coming generations.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus by the President, and his Emancipation Proclamation.

Resolved, That this meeting adjourns to meet at the Harmony Chapel school house, on Saturday, the 28th of March, at one o'clock, P. M., to organize a Union League.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in all the loyal papers of this county, viz: the *Journal & American*, the *Globe*, and the *Shirleysburg Herald*.

WILLIAM PHEASANT, Prest.
R. CHILCOTT, } Sec'ys.
J. ROLLAND, }

PRUNING AND TRAINING OF GRAPE-VINES.—As the season has come when many persons are busy among their vines and trees, anything relating to their culture may prove of interest to some of our readers, and we therefore give the experience of several gentlemen of extensive practice and observation, as given at a late meeting of the Horticultural Society of Pittsburg; the special subject before the meeting being the pruning of grape vines.—Mr. P. L. Shields said the earlier methods of training and pruning grapes in this country were introduced from Germany, and that although they might have answered the purpose completely there, experience has shown them not well adapted to our climate and native grapes. Our native vines were too rampant growers for such confined methods. He referred to the training upon stakes, and to what is termed the bow system, so largely practiced about Cincinnati some years ago. Upon his own grounds he practiced these methods, but personal experience had led him to discard them entirely. His present method for vineyard planting was, to set posts into the ground firmly about four feet high and twenty feet apart, and upon these posts fasten three wires, nearly the size of telegraph wire, the first twenty inches from the ground, the other two fifteen inches apart.—He then set his vines six feet apart and trained them upon these wires. These trellises he also places six feet apart. Mr. Knox said his practice at present was somewhat similar to that of Mr. Shields. He did not use the wires, however. He first planted his vines eight feet apart, choosing those one year old and cutting back to two buds, leaving only the best one to grow that year. This shoot he would train upon a stake four or five feet high. Next season he would cut back to three buds, leaving the two best to grow as in the previous season. At the opening of the third year he would set in least posts three feet high and twelve feet apart. Upon these posts he would strike uprights eight feet high and across the top and bottom he would fasten strips sufficiently strong to bear the pieces put up and fastened as in a paling fence, and upon these pieces he would trail his vines one foot apart.

A Loyal Kentucky Lady.

A private letter from a lady residing in Kentucky, contains some passages that are interesting. The place where she resides has lately been in the hands of the rebels, and some of her friends were carried off as prisoners. She says:

"War at one's door is somewhat different from war in the distance, as seen through the columns of a newspaper, and I now realize this truth, that let such scenes be described as they may, no one can have the slightest conception of how one feels to see their greatest enemy coming in triumph, their friends running and in danger and not knowing but that they may expect personal violence each hour. The truth is, when the wretches came by our house, going after those fleeing from them, I was frightened to death, positively afraid to lie down. I thought that night to myself, talk of arming negroes! If I could see five thousand big black Africans let loose upon these creatures, armed with bowie knives, pick-axes, tomahawks, spades, anything. I could have looked at them with delight * * * I get so out of heart sometimes that I am ready to give up, and then, perhaps, some slight circumstance brings back my hope and I feel that I could bear the war for years, for the sake of seeing the rebels conquered and crushed. Rebel raids, if followed by no other good result, serve to wake up sleeping loyalty and patriotism, and some of our citizens who have idled their time in abusing Lincoln's policies, have found out that, with all their faults, they are preferable to the despotism of Jeff. Davis. If they could only think once that the wrongs of the Administration can be righted, and that if Jeff. Davis gets our State once, we are gone, this should be enough. I would rather this moment see every negro in Kentucky freed, than have Bragg bring his army here to live upon us."

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete office in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

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PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

Letter from Senator Douglas.

It will do every patriot good to read the following letter:

CHICAGO, May 10, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR:—Being deprived of the use of my arms for the present by a severe attack of rheumatism, I am compelled to avail myself of the services of an amanuensis in reply to your two letters.

It seems that some of my friends are unable to comprehend the difference between arguments used in favor of an equitable compromise, with the hope of averting the horrors of war, and those urged in support of the Government and flag of our country, when war is being waged against the United States with the avowed purpose of producing a permanent disruption of the Union, and a total destruction of its Government.

All hope of compromise with the Cotton States was abandoned when they assumed the position that the separation of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—not even if we would furnish them with a blank sheet of paper and permit them to inscribe their own terms.

Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and satisfactory terms of adjustment could be agreed upon with Tennessee, North Carolina, and the Border States, and that whatever terms would prove satisfactory to these loyal States would create a Union party in the Cotton States, which would be powerful enough at the ballot-box to destroy the revolutionary government, and bring those States back into the Union by the voice of their own people. The hope was cherished by Union men North and South, and was never abandoned until actual war was levied at Charleston, and the authoritative announcement made by the revolutionary Government at Montgomery, that the Secession flag should be planted upon the walls of the Capitol at Washington, and a proclamation issued inviting the pirates of the world to prey upon the commerce of the United States.

These startling facts, taken in connection with the boastful announcement that the ravages of war and carnage should be quickly transferred from the cotton fields of the South to the wheat fields and cornfields of the North, furnish conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the Secessionists utterly to destroy the Government of our fathers, and obliterate the United States from the map of the world.

In view of this state of facts, there was but one path of duty left for patriotic men. It was not a question, nor a question involving partisan policy; it was a question of government or no Government, country or no country; and hence it became the imperative duty of every Union man, every friend of constitutional liberty, to rally to the support of our common country, its Government and flag, as the only means of checking the progress of revolution and of preserving the Union of the States.

I am unable to answer your questions in respect to the policy of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. I am not in their confidence, as you and the whole country ought to be aware. I am neither the supporter of the partisan policy nor the apologist for the errors of the Administration. My previous relations to them remain unchanged; but I trust the time will never come when I shall not be willing to make any needful sacrifice of personal feeling and party policy for the honor and integrity of my country.

I know of no mode by which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution, and the Union, under all circumstances and under every Administration, (regardless of party politics,) against all assailants, at home or abroad. The course of Clay and Webster towards the Administration, of General Jackson, in the days of Nullification, presents a noble and worthy example for all true patriots. At the very moment when that fearful crisis was precipitated upon the country, partisan strife between Whigs and Democrats was quite as bitter and relentless as now between Democrats and Republicans. The gulf which separated party leaders in those days was quite as broad and deep as that which now separates the Democracy from the Republicans. But the moment an enemy rose in our midst, plotting the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of the Government, the voice of partisan strife was hushed in patriotic silence.

One of the brightest chapters in the history of our country will record the fact that during this eventful period the great leaders of the opposition, sinking the partisan in the patriot, rushed to the support of the Government, and became its ablest and bravest defenders against all assailants, until the conspiracy was crushed and abandoned, when they resumed their former position as party leaders upon political issue.

These acts of patriotic devotion have never been deemed evidences of infidelity or political treachery, on the part of Clay and Webster, to the principles and organization of the old Whig party. Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and unanimous support which the Democratic leaders and masses are now giving to the Constitution and Union will ever be deemed evidences of infidelity to Democratic principles, or a want of loyalty to the organization and creed of the Democratic party. If we hope to regain and perpetuate the ascendency of our party, we should never forget that a man cannot be a true Democrat unless he is a loyal patriot.

With a sincere hope that these my conscientious convictions may coincide with those of my friends,

I am very truly, yours,
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

To VIRGIL HICOX, Esq.,
Chairman State Democratic Com.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 8, 1863.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations, in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the dangers of the field to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to select a number of Delegates equal to their Legislative representatives of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in State Convention, at Pittsburg, **on Wednesday, the first day of July next,** at 11 o'clock, A. M., on said day, to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

C. P. MARKLE,
Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, } Secretaries.
WM. J. HOWARD, }

The Committee also passed the following resolution unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize, in each Election District of the State, Union Leagues for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.

The LOYAL CITIZENS of HUNTINGDON COUNTY, *WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY*, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations in their patriotic efforts to suppress a *sectional* and unholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the UNION OF OUR FATHERS, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding delegate elections, *on Saturday, the 11th day of April*, 1863, and at the usual time elect TWO DELEGATES from each district to represent the loyal people of the county in a COUNTY CONVENTION to be held in Huntingdon, *on Tuesday of the first week of April Court*, (April 14th, 1863,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing Delegates to a UNION STATE CONVENTION to be held in Pittsburg, *on Wednesday, the 1st day of July next*, to nominate candidates for the offices of GOVERNOR and JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

ALEX. PORT,
Chairman Union County Committee.
Huntingdon, March 30, 1863.

A NATIONAL FAST.—President Lincoln has appointed Thursday 30th April, as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer.

What Does It Mean?

Can anybody tell us why certain Republican partisans are opposed to the selection of Delegates to the Union State Convention in the spirit of the call of the Union State Committee?

Can anybody tell us why the editors of the *Journal & American* are opposed to their party associating with the loyal citizens of the county without distinction of party?

Can anybody tell us why Samuel G. Whittaker, the writing editor of the *Journal & American* is not a member of the Union League?

Can anybody tell us why the *Journal & American* has never replied to the foul abuse of the Union League by the *Monitor?*

Can anybody tell us why the *Jour. & Amer.* has never defended the loyal citizens against the attacks of the *Monitor?*

Can anybody tell us why the *Jour. & Amer.* has never, since the first issue of the *Monitor*, attempted to defend the National Administration and its party against the traitorous abuse of that tory sheet?

Can anybody tell us why the *Jour. & Amer.* would rather cripple the influence of the *Globe*, a loyal sheet, than it would the influence of the *Monitor*, a disloyal sheet?

Will anybody tell us why Samuel G Whittaker & Co. are *"so thick"* with Albert Owen & Co.?

Can anybody tell why the loyal citizens of this county, without distinction of party, think there is something rotten in the *Journal & American's* professions of loyalty?

The Signs of the Times.

What are these? We think that no reflecting mind can fail, on a little reflection, to discern their import, or interpret them in favor of the cause of the Union. At no time since the rebellion broke out have our prospects appeared so favorable as they do at this time. If we reflect for a moment on our situation at home—on the present acknowledged condition of our armies and navy—or indeed, upon all the requisites of strength and ability to overcome our enemies, we will find that at no time during the past two years have we been so strong as we now are. While on the other hand, judging the enemy out of his own mouth, or from his own confessions, never were his weakness and fears so great.

Look, in the first place, at the condition of our monetary affairs. Money, after all, is the life of all successful enterprises; and in a state of war it is just as necessary to success that money should be plenty and at a good price, as the same state of things is necessary in order to make business active and successful in times of peace.

Now this is our condition precisely at the present time. Money was never plentier than it is now; all kinds of business are stirring and promising.—The farmer can sell all that he has to spare for prices unusually good. Our merchants have done a thriving business during the past year, and the prospect now is that for the busy summer that is now commencing, this state of things will not abate. Now compare these facts with those of our enemies, and see the contrast. Money with them has been up to a fabulous price. It takes six dollars of their scrip to purchase one dollar in gold.—The crop of the past year, in many localities, failed, and for the present year there is no disposition to plant or sow. Anything in the shape of business is out of the question, for there are no goods manufactured, and none to buy, and consequently none to sell. This state of things, of course, must beget anything else than strength, yea, it of itself is able to subdue the strongest enemy, if allowed sufficient time. And we find from rebel papers that the enemy are daily feeling the helplessness and hopelessness of their condition.

Look again at our armies. From all directions we have the most favorable accounts of the condition of them. General Hooker declares that he has *the best army on the globe*; and recent visits of distinguished citizens bear united testimony to the good condition and readiness of our soldiers for the approaching conflict. From the invincible Rosecrans we have the best accounts; his men are in fine condition, and his strength is increasing daily.

Look again at the *voice* of the soldiers, and also of the citizens. These are for war; they are for crushing out all rebels and all rebellion. The soldier from the tented field is crying out loud and clear—*down with traitors!* and the masses of the people say the same thing. The great majority of *the people* of the North are for the war, until peace is honorably secured.—These, then, are some of the signs of the times. How significant and encouraging! Let us cheerfully go forward in sustaining the Government in its great work, and we shall soon rejoice together.

THE *Journal & American* clique object to Alex. Port issuing a call for a Union County Convention, because some three or four of the members of his committee are not considered sound loyal Union men. Admitting that some of the committee are not sound, that would not deprive Chairman Port, (whose loyalty is not questioned,) of the right to comply with the request of the State Committee. The County Convention of Delegates, without distinction of party, is to take the responsibility of complying with the demand of the State Committee in the selection of State Delegates, and *not Mr. Port's Committee.* Indeed, it does not matter who calls the County Convention.—The call for a County Convention could have been issued by any loyal citizen of the county. The State Convention will not ask who called the County Convention selecting the delegates who may ask for seats in that body. But it will ask whether the County Convention selecting the Delegates was called, and was organized, in the *spirit* of the State call, without distinction of party. The factious opposition to a loyal County Convention on Tuesday next, must end in a complete failure of the factionists to disorganize the loyal citizens of the county. The man who cannot endorse the call of Mr. Port for a County Convention, cannot endorse the call of the State Committee, and the sooner he takes his place with the Copperheads the sooner will there be a union of the loyal sentiment of the country.

☞ The Copperheads in the east are wearing badges in their coats; they consist of a scull made of copper with a pin attached. We think a much more appropriate one could be manufactured of hemp made about the thickness of a tow line with a slip-knot attached, to be worn around the neck; this would make them "dead heads."

THE Army of the Potomac had another heavy snow storm on Saturday night, which made the roads in a terrible condition again.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION, Without Distinction of Party.

We dislike engaging in a controversy with the *Journal & American*, especially at this time, when all true Union and right meaning men are making every effort to consolidate loyal sentiment and loyal action against disloyal sentiment and disloyal action. But the editorial in the last number of that paper in reference to the action of the Union men of this county, is of such a character as to demand our attention and an exposure of the hypocritical pretensions the editors make to deceive their readers into the belief that they and their paper are in favor of a union of all men, "without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms who are braving disease and the perils of the field."—Our space this week will not permit us to go fully into an investigation of their disloyal conduct for a year past. We shall confine our remarks mainly to their conduct at the present time.

The Union State Committee, composed of Democrats and Republicans, appointed by a State Convention which was also composed of Democrats and Republicans, have issued a call for a Union State Convention in the following words:

"The loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, *without distinction of party*, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support by every power of the Government our heroic brethren in arms who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to select the number of delegates equal to the legislative representation of the State, *at such times and in such a manner as will best respond to the* SPIRIT *of this call*, to meet in State Convention at Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the first day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. On said day to nominate candidates for the offices of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country."

Here is a plain duty to perform by the loyal citizens of Huntingdon county, *without distinction of party.* But what is the proposition of the *Journal & American?* It proposes, and demands, that the Delegates to the State Convention shall be selected by a County Committee appointed by the People's Party County Convention, held in this place in August last, and *not by the loyal citizens of the county, without distinction of party*, as is *ordered* by the Union State Committee. The position of the *Journal & American* is nothing short of a *repudiation* of the *spirit* of the State call—a disorganizing attempt to defeat a consolidation of the loyal sentiment of the county and State.

If the State call was issued to the People's, or Republican Party, then it would be proper that such party should select the Delegates to the State Convention; but no such call has been issued—the old party organization, by the late action of the Union State Committee, has been annulled, set aside, shelved, for the purpose of uniting *all* loyal men, *without distinction of party*, in opposition to any disloyal organization that may be sprung upon the country by the rebel sympathizers.—Can, then, a *party* County Committee select Delegates to the State Convention in the *spirit* of the State call?—The State Committee cannot be misunderstood—the call is plain, and directs that the delegates be elected *"in such a manner as will best respond to the spirit of the call"*—and as the call is *to loyal citizens, without distinction of party*, such citizens must have an opportunity to participate in the selection of delegates, or the loyal citizens of this county, without distinction of party, must go unrepresented in the State Convention.

It would have been proper for Perry Moore, Chairman of the County Committee appointed by a People's Party County Convention, composed exclusively of partisans of the People's or Republican Party, to have united with Alex. Port, Chairman of the Union County Committee, appointed by a Union County Convention composed of loyal Republicans or People's Party, and loyal Democrats. But Perry Moore had no such proposition to make, and declined to recognize loyal Democrats as being embraced in the State call. He went further to show more plainly the partisan character of his movement. The *Globe* has been upon the platform *lately* adopted by the State Committee, since the war commenced, and although members of Perry Moore's Committee are subscribers to the *Globe*, he kept his call out of its columns for reasons best known to himself.

But fortunately for the loyal citizens of this county, without distinction of party, they have a Union organization in existence, and the head of that organization, *in the spirit of the call issued by the State Committee*, has issued a call for a County Convention of delegates to be held in this place on next Tuesday, to elect delegates to the Union State Convention,—and we earnestly call upon all loyal citizens of the county, *without distinction of party*, to attend at the places of holding delegate elections, on Saturday next, and elect delegates to said County Convention. In no other way can delegates to the Union State Convention be elected *in the spirit of the call of the State Committee.* Delegates selected in any other spirit than that ordered by the State Committee, cannot expect to get seats in the State Convention. *They will not get them.*"

WE most respectfully inform the *Journal & American* that Alex. Port, Esq., was appointed Chairman of a County Committee by a County Convention called by and composed of loyal citizens of Huntingdon county, without distinction of party, in Sept. last.

By referring to the *Journal & American* of July last, we find a call published, headed, "People's Union County Convention," signed by H. G. Fisher, Chairman *People's* County Committee,—and here is the evidence of the *partisan* organization that called together the *People's* Party County Convention that appointed Mr. Perry Moore Chairman of the Committee the *Journal & American* would now have us believe is a Committee without distinction of party. We have not seen the names of the gentlemen who have the honor of being members of Mr. Moore's committee, but we know we are perfectly safe in saying that not one of them will claim to be anything else than a partisan of the Republican or People's Party. *To such the call of the State Committee is not addressed*, and they dare not usurp the power of appointing delegates to the State Convention. We do not question the loyalty of the gentlemen of Mr. Moore's committee; we only question their right to represent or speak for the loyal citizens of Huntingdon county, without distinction of party.

A BAD OVERSIGHT.—The *Journal & American* in speaking of the call issued by Alex. Port, Esq., for a County Convention says:

"For the life of us we can see in it nothing but a plausible trick to *deceive* the good people of this county, as *insulting* to their manhood as its language is *disingenuous.*"

The reader will find under our editorial head the call referred to by the *Journal & American*, as also the call by the State Committee. The language of the one is the language of the other, and if Mr. Port's call is to *"deceive," "insulting,"* and *"disingenuous,"* the call of the State Committee is no better.—The truth is, the *Jour. & Amer.* small faction of desperate partisans are opposed to everything like a Union State Convention, without distinction of party, and will use the most desperate means to make it strictly partisan.—But they have not yet defeated the loyal spirit in this county, and we trust their influence will not be sufficient to keep loyal men from attending the delegate elections.

An Outrage upon the feelings of the Copperheads.—We notice that our borough fathers are busy cleaning up our streets, and they have outraged the feelings of Copperheads by putting the white man upon an equality with the negro by employing him to assist negroes in doing the work. We expect to hear the *Monitor* howl this week.

A Great National Celebration.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of THE UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia, held March 26, 1863, the following resolutions, presented by Mr. Charles Gibbons, were unanimously adopted:

RESOLVED.

1. That the League will celebrate the approaching Anniversary of American Independence by appropriate ceremonies at the Hall of Independence.

2. That all the Union Leagues and Associations in the United States be invited to participate in the celebration, and that they be requested to send deputations from their respective bodies for that purpose.

3. That it be recommended that the Deputies be authorized to represent their respective constituents in any action that may be deemed necessary and expedient to perfect the organization of the friends of the American Union and Government throughout the United States.

4. That the Committee of Correspondence be authorized to prepare a circular letter, communicating these resolutions to the Union Leagues and loyal citizens of the respective States, and to adopt such measures as may be necessary to carry them into effect.

WM. MEREDITH, President.
GEO. H. BOKER, Secretary.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.—The following is an extract from a private letter from a soldier in our army to his father. It is in keeping with the feelings and sentiments of a large majority of the brave fellows now in the tented field:

Your reference to our bleeding country had the desired effect. Oh, father, it is a glorious cause I am fighting for. Just think of the ruin and desolation that await our homes if this accursed rebellion succeeds. But you can not imagine what I feel, when I think that all I hold dear is at risk, and to save it my life and all that is valuable to me is freely given, that there should be those at home in sympathy with the rebels. A curse awaits them. I tell you they little dream of the deep feeling of vengeance that fills our soldier hearts. I did not think that I ever could entertain such feelings of bitterness, but when I see our pickets brutally murdered, and think that there are those at home encouraging their murderers, I cannot control my feelings. And these are the feelings of all the soldiers.

LOYAL THUNDER

From our Brave Volunteers!

The 125th Regt., P. V., to its Loyal Friends Sends Greeting.

We, your fellow-citizens, composing the 125th Regt., P. V., here assembled in arms, not from love of war, not to gratify any selfish motives of ambition, but prompted solely by our love of country, and sense of duty, in obedience to the Almighty's will, for the furtherance of His beneficent purposes, concerning, not only our nation, but the *human race*, having smothered all partisan feelings, are now, in common with the hosts of other loyal men, grappling with this Satannic rebellion, and, by the blessing of God, hope so effectually to crush it, that it will never again raise its serpent head to desolate our inheritance, and bring the wail of sorrow to the households of posterity.

While engaged in this holy cause, the 125th learns that there are traitors in the North: for such the only meet recompense is hemp.

There is another class however, claiming to be loyal citizens, who, by ill-timed efforts for peace, not appreciating the nature and magnitude of the struggle in which we are involved, do much to aid and encourage our deluded countrymen of the South to hope for a success, which would plunge us all into a gulf of common ruin. For the enlightenment of this class, and to remove all misapprehension as regards their sentiments, men and officers of the 125th at a meeting convened for the purpose, whereat:

Colonel Jacob Higgins was chosen President; Lieut. Colonel Jacob Szink, Major John J. Lawrence, Capt. Wm. C. Bayley, A. C. S., Vice Presidents; Surgeon Lewis C. Cummins, Chaplain John D. Stewart, Capt. Wm. W. Wallace, Secretaries.

Captains Francis M. Bell and John McKeage and the Secretaries of the meeting constituted a committee of five to draft resolutions.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we view with contempt the silly and traitorous attempts of the so called peace party in our glorious old Commonwealth, whose object is to destroy that for which man lives, namely, Liberty and the pursuit of human happiness:

And whereas, while fighting our enemies in front, we look with abhorrence on the cowardly assasins at home who are thus throwing impediments in our way to destroy all for which we are now risking our lives and honor; *and whereas*, on the result of this contest, the existence of our once happy country depends: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we look with unutterable contempt on the propositions of the *Copperheads* at home, to compromise with armed traitors, and scornfully reject as unworthy the land that gave us birth, all propositions coming from such a source.

Resolved, That the only compromise we can make with traitors, is that they lay down their arms and return to their former allegiance.

Resolved, That the only way to secure this result, lies in a determined and vigorous prosecution of the war, until the supremacy of the Government is fully established.

Resolved, That we condemn, with regret, the course taken by the enemies of the Union in our front, and we execrate without pity, the pusillanimity of the more contemptible foe in our rear.

Resolved, That the reports at home—that the Army of the Potomac is in a demoralized condition, are false, without the least foundation in fact, and that we look on the circulators of reports of this kind, as being enemies to their country, who should be carefully watched, they being either *Cowards* who are afraid to face their country's foes, or designing traitors, seeking to shake the faith of credulous Union men in the strength of the Government.

Resolved, That we call on all good and loyal citizens at home to organize at once, with a view to counteract all plans or conspiracies of the enemies of the Government that countenance or aid this rebellion.

Resolved, That, as the President of the United States is the constitutional representative of our Government, his Administration must and shall be sustained by all true patriots, and that those who are denouncing his Administration, are laboring to the extent of their power to *throw hindrances in the* way of a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, and that they deserve the unmitigated scorn of patriots, and the hemp that is due to traitors.

Resolved, That in Major Gen. Hooker we have the utmost confidence, and as we fight for principles, not men, we regard his appointment to his present position to be wise and prudent on the part of the President.

Resolved, That Governor A. G. Curtin is deserving of our highest respect and esteem (aside from his efforts to preserve the Union) for his eminently patriotic labors in behalf of Pennsylvania's wounded and sick soldiers, by which he has endeared himself to us and them, in a manner not to be forgotten.

Resolved, That in Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Kane, we have a commander-vigilant—in whom we can rely in case of emergency, and that under his leadership, we anticipate a glorious victory in our next engagement with our country's foes, his cry will be to "Victory or Death."

Resolved, That these be our mottoes henceforth and forever, while life shall last, "The Union; one and inseparable"—*Deus et non Deus*—Liberty and Union; now and forever.

Resolved, That these proceedings signed by the officers of this Regiment, be published in the Philada. *Inquirer*, Harrisburg *Telegraph*, Washington *Chronicle*, and all the loyal papers in the counties represented in this Regt

SIGNED.

Jacob Higgins, Colonel,
Jacob Szink, Lieut. Colonel,
Jno. J. Lawrence, Major,
Jno. G. Cain, Adjutant,
Asbury Dorland, Quartermaster,
Lewis C. Cummins, Surgeon,
Augt. Davis, Ass't. "
L. F. Butler, " "
Wm. C. Bayley, Capt. and A. C. S.,
Jno. D. Stewart, Chaplain,
Jos. Rockey, Sergt. Major.

Co. A—Captain Francis M. Bell, 1st Lieut. Jesse S. Stewart, 2d Lieut. W. F. Martin.

Co. B—Capt. Ulysses L. Hayett, 1st Lieut. Joseph R. Higgins, 2nd Lieut. G. Schollenberger.

Co. C—Captain Wm. W. Wallace, 1st Lieut. L. Frank Wattson, 2d Lieut. Theodore L. Flood.

Co. D—Capt. Alex. W Marshall, 1st Lt. Peter Trees, 2d Lt. T. E. Campbell.

Co E—Captain William McGraw, 1st Lieut. Saml. F. Kephart, 2d Lieut. John H. Robertson.

Co. F—Capt. Wm. H. Simpson, 1st Lieut. Frank H. Lane, 2nd Lieut. J. M. F. Householder.

Co. G—Captain John McKeage, 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Andrews, 2nd Lieut. Thomas McCamant.

Co. H—Capt. Henry H. Gregg, 1st Lt. John Flenner, 2d Lt. Jas T Foster.

Co. I—Capt. Wm F Thomas, 1st Lt. Geo. Thomas, 2d Lieut. John D. Fee.

Co. K—Capt. Jos. R. Gardner, 1st Lieut. Edward B. Dunnegan, 2d Lieut. Daniel P. Andrews.

From the 149th Regt. P. V.

CAMP, March 27, 1863.

DEAR GLOBE:—The Army of the Potomac is in consternation. The "*Monitor*" has been careering round among us: not the little Federal battery that went down among the breakers of the Carolina coast, but a machine of more formidable mould, carrying guns of various weight, gunners all concealed, save one who stands boldly at the helm, but whose villainous shot-gun and crazy aim are void of terror. This enterprising craft, by its clearance papers, hails from old Huntingdon, and seems bent on the destruction of the Huntingdon *Globe*, the "Lincoln Government, and in short, of everything but "true democracy" and that cherished idol of our "southern brethren" the "divine institution of slavery." I must frankly own that the appearance of this monster of "horrid front" has sadly disconcerted us. The defences of Fredericksburg are frightful enough, yet we did hope that the gallant Hooker would one of these days lead us through them; but with this *Monitor* down on us, I tell you, *Globe*, its awful! And you—do you yet survive? Has not your little bark gone down in the wrathful wake of this great leviathan? *Globe*, you are a miracle of vitality.—Here you are, evidently in full vigor, betraying not the minutest symptom of decay, though the "Union" is well nigh forgotten, and the *Monitor*—the history of the one foreshadows the fate of the other.

The *Monitor* lately terrified us with an account, not exactly English, but rendered only more fearful by its obscurity, of an outburst of "true democratic sentiment" which occurred at a late meeting in Tell township. The democrats of Tell have come to the conclusion that the President and his Cabinet are "wanting." Like as not they will proceed to discharge those functionaries. Hooker is in a fever of anxiety, dreading that these chafed magnates may call home the Tell township troops. It that case, we may as well give up taking Richmond.

These profound politicians, who "curiously estimate" the value of figures, are condescending enough to recognize "old line whigs and patriotic republicans." Now, we have some old line whigs down here, and some patriotic republicans, and we have some patriotic *democrats*, too, and some of them are from Tell township, men of sterling principle; but none of them know these gentlemen, except as abettors of treason, enemies of their cause and country, foes in their rear, to groan over their victories and triumph in their defeats. The traitors of Charleston called themselves rattlesnakes, and, like decent reptiles, honestly sprung their rattles before they struck: the traitors of the North, equally venomous, distilling their virus with the sneaking subtilty and hypocritical smoothness of Eden's serpent, have well deserved the name by which history will know them, "Copperheads."

I wish honestly to represent my company. It was brought out by a democrat. The men most prominent in recruiting it, and most influential in it, are, many of them, life-long democrats. I make a few exceptions, possibly half a dozen, and then I say that our entire company, with certainly not more than that number of exceptions, have much the same feeling for the *Monitor*, for the Tell township resolutions, and for all such papers, and proceedings, as they have for Jeff Davis, body-lice, or the devil. We are not all Lincoln men. We do not all approve every measure of his Administration. Neither does John Van Buren, nor Dr. Breckenridge, nor G. D. Prentice, nor many of the best and ablest democrats and old line whigs in the country. But these great men discriminate between opposition to the policy of a temporary administration, and opposition to the sacred and enduring interests of the nation. They recognize the President and his advisers, and the various branches of the Government as the National Authorities, legitimately constituted, the natural, constitutional leaders of the nation, and they count it the duty of every patriot, while he may honestly disapprove certain measures of their national policy, and frankly express his disapproval, to sustain them as the country's protectors, to give his voice, his pen, his influence, his all, to the support of the government, to whom and to no other, the people have confided, for the time being, conservation of the nation's welfare, the nation's freedom, the nation's life. Such men we are proud to follow. There are two, and only two, governments in this land. The one, bequeathed to us by Washington and the fathers, represents the unity of the Republic, the perpetuity of our liberties, the hopes of humanity in the ages to come; the other, yet in embryo, bases its hopes of existence upon the dismemberment of the nation, the destruction of human freedom and human hopes, the dragging back of the world from its high career of progress and enlightenment to the age of feudal barbarism. Between these we must choose. Neutrality is played out. The man who feels no concern and puts forth no efforts for the success of the one, is evidently willing to witness the triumph of the other. Our choice is made. We are for the Government of Washington. We mean that it shall be sustained. The Richmond abortion we hope, with God's help, to strangle in the birth. This greeting company I, 149th, P. V., sends to the copperheads. Should it hurt their feelings, let them console themselves with the praises and thanks of rebel editors.

J. S. B.

WAR NEWS.

From the Lower Mississippi.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—The attack on Fort Pemberton was recommenced on the 27th ult., by the gunboats Baron de Kalb and Chilicothe. The result is not known.

Indications point to the abandonment of the Yazoo Pass expedition. A fleet of twelve transports, just out of the Pass, were ordered to return empty. Over three hundred boats are now at Young's Point.

Great movements of troops are in progress. General Grant has succeeded in placing a battery of Parrott 84-pounders in position so as to reach Vicksburg. The 27th ult. was fixed for the attack, but it was postponed in consequence of the storm.

Important news is daily expected.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Despatches from Murfreesboro' give an account of a brilliant skirmish on the 1st inst.—An expedition under Brigadier General Hazen and Colonel Enyard, started for Woodbury, to attempt the capture of the rebel force at that point. One hundred of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry accompanied it. The infantry surrounded the rebel camp and the cavalry dashed in, but so vigorously that the rebels were dispersed and fled over the hills. A number were killed and wounded, and some thirty captured.—Fifty horses, a number of mules, four wagons and the rebel camp were also captured. We had only one wounded. The rebels, six hundred strong, were commanded by Colonel Smith. The expedition would have been completely successful if the cavalry had not been too eager.

Gordon Granger's cavalry the next day killed one rebel captain and a private, and captured two lieutenants and eight privates.

Telegrams from Generals Hurlburt, at Memphis, Asboth, at Columbus, and Dodge, at Corinth, represent a heavy force of rebel cavalry on the Tennessee River, about Florence. The rebels are constructing bridges in that section, and building boats for crossing the Tennessee river, indicating a movement of the rebel army from Vicksburg to join Bragg, or an intention of the latter to move that way.—If true, this news is important.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

Our Troops Landed on John's Island.

SKIRMISHING COMMENCED.

THE REBEL PICKETS DRIVEN IN.

STIRRING NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 5.—Yesterday's Richmond *Dispatch* says that Pensacola was fired by the Union soldiers about the 23d ult., and most of the town destroyed. The soldiers are going to reinforce Gen. Banks.

The enemy have landed in force on Seabrook's or John's Island. Three gunboats and several transports are lying off the island. Skirmishing has already taken place between ours and the enemy's pickets. Our pickets are driven in, and the Federals are advancing.

General Hagood has ordered all the women and children and non-combatants to be removed from Adam's Run, which is twenty miles from Seabrook Island.

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon their petitions for licenses to keep Inns or Taverns in said county, and which will be presented to the judges of said court on the second Monday of April next for allowance, to wit:

John Dunn, Huntingdon Borough,
Jacob Berger, do
Valentine Hoover, do,
Elias Thomas, do,
Henry Liester, do.
Robert Gillen, Orbisonia Borough,
William Templeton, do,
John B. Baum, Cassville,
James Garmont, Manor Hill,
Samuel Coon, Smithburg,
George E. Little, McAlay's Fort,
William P. Robison, Alexandria Borough,
James Fleming, Petersburg,
John R. Bird, do,
James Chamberlain, Warriorsmark,
R. F. Hazlett, Spruce Creek,
Philip Crouse, Mapleton,
John G Stewart, Mill Creek,
John Long, Coalmont,
James Gleason, Barnet,
James Dunn, do,
Martin Mara, do,
Samuel H. Aultz, Mount Union,
S. Bryson Shaver, do,
Alexander S. Seeds, Spruce Creek,
James Harrington, Broad Top City,
Michael Metzler, Carbon twp.,
John S. Miller, Huntingdon,
Samuel G. Simpson, Mill Creek,
Grafton Miller, Huntingdon,
Martin Marsh, Mooresville,
Henry Chamberlain, Waterstreet,
John Shook, M'Connelstown,
Samuel Troutwein, Saltillo,
Henry Stroupe, McConnelstown,
Samuel Steffey, Jackson twp.,
Thomas Cook, Broad Top City,
Adam Hollibay, Shade Gap,
Thomas Mc ainway, Shirleysburg,
Henry McGowan, Burnt Cabins,
George R. Kelley Coalmont,
Margaret Jemima, Shade Gap.

Clerk's Office, } W. C. WAGONER,
Huntingdon, March 24, 1863. } Clerk.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND
SMALL PORTRAITS
OF
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES
Wholesale and Retail.
50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

FOR PRESENTS
TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT
YOUR CHILDREN,
CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

BIRD CAGES,
FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, April 8, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

Union League.

According to previous announcement, an enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Porter township was held at Knode's School House, on Wednesday evening, 25th ult., for the purpose of forming a Union League.

The meeting was organized by calling to the chair Mr. Henry Knode, Messrs. A. Anderson and W. Whittaker Vice Presidents, S. L. Huyett Secretary.

Mr. Anderson having favored the meeting with a patriotic song, S. T. Brown, Esq., of Huntingdon, was called upon, who responded in an able and patriotic address. The frequent and hearty applause which it elicited fully demonstrated the fact that the people of Hartslog were "still for the Union," and were not deaf to its sound unanswerable doctrine.

The Constitution and By-Laws were read and adopted, and signed by not less than thirty citizens.

Thanks being tendered Mr. Brown for his patriotic address, the meeting, with three cheers for the Union, adjourned to meet Friday evening next.

HENRY KNODE, Pres.
S. L. HUYETT, Sec.

Dr. Jones on Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Dr. Jones of the city of New York, the great Oculist and Aurist, can still be consulted at the Monongahela House, Pittsburg, for several weeks.—His success in curing diseases of the eye and ear is without a parallel. He operates for cataract; straightens crooked eyes; inserts artificial eyes to move and appear natural; cures deafness and discharges of the ear; removes polypus from the ear and nose; cures ozœna and all manner of diseases of the eye and ear and other difficult complaints.

March 31, 1863.–2t.

Joshua Kennedy, of McConnellstown, belonging to 110th Regt., died in camp on Saturday, the 28th ult.—His remains were brought home and interred in this place to-day.

THE ELECTION ON MONDAY.—The election on Monday created *great* excitement. When the polls closed the extraordinary number of 31 votes had been polled, electing Wm. B. Zeigler, Burgess; A. V. Westbrook, H. G. Fisher and Wm. Long, Council, and Wm. H. King, High Constable.

☞ Thomas T. Cromwell, Esq., an aged and worthy citizen of Cromwell Township, died on Monday, 30th ult., at his residence at Rock Hill. He was extensively and popularly known in private and public circles.

Local Items.

—*Fire in Hollidaysburg.*—On Tuesday afternoon, the 31st of March, the large and extensive foundry and machine shop of Messrs. McLanahan, Stone & Co., was entirely consumed.—They were previously engaged in making a heavy casting for one of the Rolling Mills, during which operation the casting "blew" and fired the casting house in many places; the fire soon became unmanageable. The property was not worth short of twenty-five thousand dollars; it was insured for thirty-five hundred. This is the second time a foundry has been burnt on this lot of ground; the former one was owned by Kelley & McLanahan.

—*Badly Hurt.*—On Tuesday, the 31st of March, Mr. Abraham Grubb of McConnellstown, in this county, was badly hurt while doing some repairs to his barn. A large piece of timber fell and cut a severe gash in his head; and he was in an insensible condition for a considerable length of time. Dr. Jas. Luden was sent for, and with his usual promptness he came, and soon reported Mr. Grubb doing well. We understand that he will be about again in a few days.

—Was n't it cold on the 1st of April; the thermometer in the morning was down to 23 degrees. Those who selected this day for flitting in the country, found "Jordan a rough road to travel." This week the weather may be more like the genial spring, and if so, we expect soon to see our friends suffering from the annoying epidemic, "spring fever." Our winter has been a long one, and we will gladly welcome the warm rays of "Old Sol."

—Mrs. Rankin has taken possession of the Hotel at Dudley. Mr. Wattson has already commenced enlarging the house, and, judging from the extent of the foundation walls, it will be a large Hotel. The House is pleasantly situated on the top of a high hill, with a spring of the best mountain water a man ever drank. If you want good accommodation call to see Mrs. Rankin.

—*A Leviathan.*—On Thursday last, two young though experienced fishermen, named Wm. Westbrook and Andrew McCoy, caught with a seine, one of the largest pikes ever fished in the waters of Huntingdon. It was caught below town in the Juniata, and measured 26 inches in length, and weighed 4½ pounds.

—Broad Top is doing a heavy business, considering the dullness in the coal trade. They are shipping daily from fourteen hundred to sixteen hundred tons coal; and Mr. Lewis, the Superintendent, is working night and day, and using his best exertions to afford the operators every facility to do business; he is giving general satisfaction.

—*More Rebel Prisoners.*—On Tuesday, March 31st, ten car-loads, and on Thursday, April 2d, nine car-loads of prisoners passed through town on their way to Fortress Monroe to be exchanged. They looked hard enough, and cheered heartily for Jeff. Davis.—Suppose this would suit the Copperheads.

—Mr. John Scott has commenced rebuilding Eagle Foundry near Broad Top City; it was burnt about one month ago. Mr. Scott expects to be able to go to work again about June. He is a persevering man, and deserves success.

—The fishermen of this place are busily employed in making nets, of all kinds, in order to fish the coming season. Some have already tried their hand at this sport with great success.

—Sunday last was Easter, but it was almost forgotten, to those who had no Almanacs to inform them. Those who did not forget, commemorated it in a becoming manner.

The Best Way to Put Money out at Interest.

The following information we insert in our columns for the benefit of our readers:

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 27.]

One of the most surprising things in the recent concussion of greenback notes into the popular Five-Twenty six per cent. Government loan at par is the universality of the call. We happened in, yesterday at the office of Jay Cooke, who is the agent for the sale of these loans, and the conversion of the greenbacks, and found his table literally covered with orders and accompanying drafts for almost all amounts, from five thousand to a hundred thousand dollars each, and from all parts of the Union. The little states of Delaware and New Jersey are free takers, as are also Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States. But the West is most especially an active taker, as well through its banks as by individuals. The large amount of orders lying before us, all received during the day, amounted to over *fifteen hundred thousand dollars*—With this spontaneous profusion of money, Secretary Chase must feel himself entirely at ease, and will take care to put himself beyond those money sharpers, whose chief study is how to profit themselves most from the troubles of the country and the necessities of the treasury. There are millions of dollars to be paid for all over the country, and while the uncertainty existed as to what Congress would do, and the bullion brokers were successful in running up gold to the discredit of the Government route, this capital was not forthcoming. But as the policy and measures of the Secretary of the Treasury are gradually developed confidence in the determination and in the future is strengthened and each holder of money, no matter how long unemployed, means productive—here the ready and liberal investment in the Five-Twenty loans at par. Almost every town and village throughout the country has individual holders of money, to larger amounts probably than ever before at one time, for which satisfactory taxes cannot be found. Many of those are now investors in these loans, and resident bullion dealers already do business until the demand shall put all the Government loans on a par with, at least the loans of the various incorporated companies. The country banks are also free takers for themselves and their customers. On the 1st of July this Five-Twenty Year loan goes under the law, be withdrawn.

—, BERKS COUNTY, PA., March 29, 1863.

JAY COOKE, Esq.
Dear Sir:

I observe in the papers that you are selling for the Government a new loan called "Five-Twenties." I expect to have shortly a considerable sum of money to spare, and as I have made up my mind that the Government Loans are safe and good, and that it is my duty and interest at this time, to put the money at home in the shape of Legal Tenders, or other loans or stocks, I write to get information of you as follows:

1st. Why are they called "Five-Twenties?"

2nd. Do you take country money, or only Legal Tender Notes, or will a check on Philadelphia, or New York, answer for Subscriptions?

3d. Do you receive the Bonds at Par?

4th. As I cannot come to Philadelphia, how am I to get the Bonds?

5th. What Interest do they pay, and how and when and why can it be paid, and how is it to be collected in Europe?

6th. How does Secretary Chase get enough Gold to pay the Interest?

7th. Will the face of the Bonds be paid in Gold when due?

8th. Can I have the Bonds payable to Bearer with Coupons, or registered and payable to my order?

9th. What are the Bonds?

10th. Will I have to pay the same tax on them as I now pay on my Railroad, or other Bonds?

11th. What do they mean by this Government, and what amount is it likely to reach if the Rebellion should last a year or two longer?

12th. Will Secretary Chase get enough from Custom House duties and Internal Revenue, Income Taxes, &c., besides the duties to repay the Interest punctually?

I have no doubt that a good many of my neighbors would like to take these Bonds, and if you will answer my questions I will show the letter to them.

Very respectfully, &c., M——P——.

———

Office of Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent, of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, 114 S. Third St.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1863.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 26th inst. is received, and I will cheerfully give you the information desired by answering your questions in the order cited.

1st. These Bonds are called "Five-Twenties" because, while they are *twenty* year Bonds, they may be redeemed by the Government at any time after five years. Many people suppose that the Interest is only 5 20 per cent. This is a mistake: they pay Six per cent. Interest.

2d. Legal Tenders or even checks on most Philadelphia or New York State and National Bank, are what the Secretary will always be glad to receive. No doubt your nearest Bank will give you a check or Legal Tenders for your country funds.

3d. The Bonds are sold at Par, the Interest to commence from day of purchase.

4th. I have made arrangements with your nearest Bank or Banker, who will generally have the Bonds on hand. If not, send me the money to me by Express, and I will send back the Bonds free of cost.

5th. The Bonds pay Six per cent. Interest in Gold, *three* per cent. every six months, on the first day of May and November at the Mint in Philadelphia, or at any Sub-Treasury in New York or elsewhere. If you have Coupon Bonds, all you have to do is to cut the proper Coupon off each six months, and present or get it cashed by the Bank or collection. If you have Registered Bonds, you can give your Bank a power of attorney to collect the interest for you.

6th. The duties on imports of all articles from abroad must be paid in Gold, and it is the way secretary Chase gets his gold. It is now being paid into the Treasury at the rate of Two hundred thousand Dollars each day, which is twice as much as he needs to pay the Interest in Gold.

7th. Congress has provided that the Bonds shall be Paid in Gold when due.

8th. You can have either Coupon Bonds payable to the Bearer or Registered Bonds payable to your order.

9th. The former are in 50's, 100's, 500's and 1000's,—the latter in same amount, also $5000's and $10,000.

10th. No! You will not have to pay any taxes on these Bonds if your income from them does not exceed $600; and on all above $600 you will only have to pay one-half as much Income Tax as if your money was invested in Mortgages or other 7 cent'es. I consider the Government Bonds *as first of all*—all other Bonds are taxed *one-half per cent.* to pay the Interest on the Government Bonds, and the supreme Court of the United States has just decided that no State or City, or County can tax Government Bonds.

11th. The present bonded debt of the United States is less than THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS, including the seven and three-tenths Treasury Notes; but the Government owes enough more in the shape of Legal Tenders, Deposits in the Sub-Treasuries, Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., to increase the debt to about eight or nine hundred millions. Secretary Chase calculates that the debt may reach one thousand seven hundred millions, if the Rebellion lasts eighteen months longer. It is, however, believed now that it will not last six months longer; but even if it does, our National Debt will be small compared with that of Great Britain or France, whilst our resources are vastly greater.

12th. I have no doubt that the revenue will not only be ample to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government and all Interest on the debt, but leave at least one hundred millions annually toward paying off the debt, and that the Government will be able to get out of debt again as it has twice before—in a few years after the close of the war.

I hope that all who have idle money will at once purchase these Five-Twenty Year Bonds. The right to demand them for Legal Tenders will end on the first day of July, 1863, as per the following authorized notice:

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATION'L SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the first of JULY next.

JAY COOKE, Special Agent,
No. 114 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

Those who neglect these Six per cent. Bonds, the Interest and Principal of which they will get in Gold, may have occasion to regret it. I am, very truly, your Friend,

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
At Office of JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.

The Banks and Bankers of your and adjoining Counties will keep a supply of these Bonds on hand, if you prefer to go there and get them.

———

Fresh Flower and Garden Seeds for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

A SCHOOL MAGAZINE FREE!

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR,—VOL. VII.

The Publisher of this favorite Monthly, in order to reach all schools, will send the VISITOR one year *gratis* to one person, (who will act as Agent,) at any post-office in the United States. This is an unparalleled offer!

Address, with 3 cent stamp enclosed, for particulars,

J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher,
1808 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

INSURE YOUR LIFE.

If you were to die to-night, would you leave those dependent upon you as well provided for as you would desire?

Dr. Franklin said, "a policy of Life Insurance is the *cheapest* and *safest* mode of making a certain provision for one's family. It is strange that men should be careful to insure their houses, their furniture, &c., and yet neglect to assure their lives, the most important of all to their families, and far more subject to loss."

No one, upon a bed of sickness, ever regretted making suitable provision for his family: at such a time, a life policy can be fully appreciated.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia offers superior inducements. It has a capital of $1,151,789 50, securely invested. Has paid losses amounting to $614,000, and made dividends to the insured amounting to over $500,000.

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 40 per cent. on the cash premiums of 1862, and have decided to receive the scrip dividends of 1853, 1854, 1855 and 1856 in payment of premiums.

The undersigned is prepared to issue scrip to those entitled to receive it, and give any information that may be desired on the subject of Life Insurance. R. ALLISON MILLER,

March 3, 1863. *Agent.*

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint*, *Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Oeculistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*. *Ambrotypes* and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

Oct. 28, 6m.

MARRIED,

On the 31st ult., in the borough of Huntingdon, at the house of Mr Robert King, by the Rev. J. K. Bricker, Mr. JOHN T. DORP of Petersburg to Miss SARAH H. MAYER of Huntingdon.

On March 27th, 1863, at the Union Buck Horn, by John Love, Esq., Mr. THOMAS CLARK of Ireland, to Miss MARGARET MAFFET of West township.

DIED,

In Baltimore, on Saturday the 4th inst., Mrs. M. E. GRAY, daughter of Mr. Hagy of this place. Her remains were brought here on Sunday morning, and interred in the afternoon.

At Shirleysburg, on the 4th inst., CARRIE R., infant daughter of Franklin H., and Charlotte A. Lane, aged 2 months and 12 days.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

April 4, 1863.

Extra and Extra Family Flour	$7,00@7.75
Common and Superfine	$5,00@6.25
Rye Flour	$5.00
Corn Meal	$4.00
Extra White Wheat	$1.70@1.80
Fair and Prime Red	$1.60@1.70
Rye	1.02
Corn, prime Yellow	80
Oats	50
Clover seed, Red lbs	$5.25@5.75
Timothy	$2.25@2.50
Wool	45@47c.
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$7.00@7.25
Extra do ₰ cwt	5.75
White Wheat	1.40
Red Wheat	1.30
Rye	1.00
Corn	75
Oats	40
Clover seed	5.00
Flax seed	3.00
Dried Apples	1.12
Butter	18
Eggs	15
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulders	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 7, 1863.

TAVERN LICENSES.—The following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon, their petitions for licenses to keep Inns or Taverns in said county, and which will be presented to the Judges of said court on the fourth Wednesday of April next, for allowance:

John Burns, Barree.
Thos. G. S'apleton, Shirleyville.

W. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

Clerk's Office,
Huntingdon, April 7, 1863.

BLINDS AND SHADES.
D. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Manufacturer of
VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered.
April 7, 1863–2m

BIRNBAUM'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
ON HILL STREET,
A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.
☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent.
Apl 7, 1863–3m. No. 114 S. Third st., Philadelphia.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE,—(Estate of Owen Boat, dec'd.)
Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Owen Boat late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,
GRAFFUS MILLER,
April 7, 1863–6t. Executors.

COACH SHOP FOR RENT.
Stock Tools & Machinery for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTORS of the last will of Owen Boat, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, offer at private sale, all the stock and fixtures belonging to the Carriage Manufactory of the deceased, consisting of a complete assortment of Iron, Steel, Blacksmith's tools, Paints, Varnishes, Trimmings and materials for wood work, and some unfinished work.

Time will be given on good security.

The shop is a large frame building, comprising a wood shop and sale room below, and a paint shop and trimming shop on the second story—four rooms in all,—and blacksmith shop adjoining.

The shops will be leased for such time as may be agreed on. The shop has had a large custom for several years past, and is considered one of the best locations in the State.

SAML. T. BROWN,
GRAFFUS MILLER,
March 31, 1863. Executors.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, April 7 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of Daniel P. Brumbaugh, dec'd.]
Letters of Administration on the estate of Daniel P. Brumbaugh, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

E. P. BRUMBAUGH,
March 31, 1863–6t.* Administrator.

Five-Twenty United States Loan.

BELL, GARRETTSON & CO., of Huntingdon, are Subscription Agents to dispose of the Five Twenty years United States Loan. Amounts can be had to suit the means of different individuals; the interest to be payable and to be accounted for half yearly in gold.

[March 31, 1863–2m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between John M Cunningham and William Cunningham, and carrying on the Huntingdon foundry under the firm of Cunningham & Brother, has been by mutual consent this eighteenth day of March, 1863 dissolved, and all the debts due to said firm are payable to John M. Cunningham, who will pay all the debts of the same.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM,
W. CUNNINGHAM.
March 18, 1863.–4t.*

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.—The business of the said foundry will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, who will be at all times ready to make castings of all kinds, promptly and at moderate rates.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm will please come forward and settle the same.

JOHN M. CUNNINGHAM,
March 31, 1863.–4 mos.* WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

A Rare Chance for Teachers
AT THE
Kishacoquillas Normal School.

S. Z. SHARP, Principal and Proprietor.
Rev. S. H. McDOWALL Professor of Languages.
J. R. BRICKER, Teacher of Penmanship.

This Institution is located in one of the most healthy and beautiful valleys in Pennsylvania, and surrounded by a Highly moral and Intelligent community. Special attention paid to the training of Teachers—the cause of study being similar to that of the Normal School at Millersville, while the cost will be little over half as high. Apply for circular to S. Z. SHARP
March 31, '63–3m* Kishacoquillas, Mifflin Co. Pa

A
PROBLEM FOR THE LADIES.
SENT FREE OF CHARGE.
Address "PROBLEM,"
Box 943 P. O.,
March 31–3t Philadelphia, Pa.

TAVERN LICENSES.—The following persons have filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Huntingdon county, their petitions for licenses to keep Inns or Taverns in said county, and which will be presented to the Judges of said court on the third Monday of April next, for allowance:

Thomas H. Fagen, Cromwell.
William Johnston, Marklesburg.

W. C. WAGONER, Clerk.

Clerk's Office,
Huntingdon, March 30, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Job Shin, dec'd.]
Letters of Administration upon the estate of Job Shin, late of Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

ISAAC ASHTON,
Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—[Estate of Henry Lloyd, dec'd.]
Letters Testamentary upon the last will and testament of Henry Lloyd, late of Walker township, Huntingdon County, deceased have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

JAMES M. LLOYD.
March 25, 1863–6t. Executor

SHIRLEYSBURG
FEMALE SEMINARY.

The seventeenth session of this Institution under the present Principal will open on Monday, May 4th. It will be removed to a building nearer the centre of the village, and the instruction will be, as heretofore, liberal and thorough. Grateful for the confidence reposed in him, the Principal will endeavor to deserve, and he hopes to receive a generous patronage.

A class of young men will be received for instruction in classics, mathematics, book keeping, &c.

For more information, apply to

J. B. KIDDER, Principal.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

For many years we have made the cultivation of
SMALL FRUITS
a specialty, and taking into account VARIETY, QUANTITY and QUALITY, our stock of VINES and PLANTS of
GRAPES,
STRAWBERRIES,
RASPBERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES,
GOOSEBERRIES,
CURRANTS, &c., &c.,
is unequaled anywhere, which we offer on the most favorable terms. Parties wishing to purchase would do well to correspond with us, or send for our PRICE LIST which will be sent to all applicants free of charge.

OUR SEED STORE AND HORTICULTURAL HOUSE
IS AT
NO. 29 FIFTH STREET,
where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had of the best quality.

J. KNOX,
Box 155, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mh18.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,
GILT GOLD SHADES,
MUSLIN SHADES,
BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,
A FULL ASSORTMENT
AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Six teachers are wanted to take charge of the public schools of the borough of Huntingdon for a term of nine months, commencing on the 20th day of April. The salaries per month will be as follows, viz: No. 1, $45; No. 2, $38; No. 3, $33; No. 4, $29; No 5, $26; No. 6, $23.

A public examination of applicants will be held by the County Superintendent at the School House on Saturday, the 11th day of April, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.—All applicants are required to be thus examined—none others will be employed as teache s.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
March 31, 1863. Secretary.

1863. THE 1863.
LARGEST AND BEST
STOCK OF
WALL PAPER
Ever Brought to Huntingdon,
Is now ready for inspection and sale,
AT
LEWIS'
Book, Stationery and Music Store.
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES
AT
LOWER PRICES
Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.
OUR STOCK
Consists of upwards of
One Hundred Different Styles
OF
Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,
FOR
The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.
Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Fi. Fa to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY the 13th DAY of APRIL, 1863, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

One lot of ground situate in the village of Scottsville, Clay township, Huntingdon county, fronting on Main st. 60 feet, and extending back 160 Feet, having thereon erected one frame store-house.

Also—one lot of ground situate in the village of Scottsville, bounded by lots of William P. Taylor and Mathias Swoope, having thereon erected one frame stable.

Also—the undivided half part of a certain tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, on which there is erected a two story log dwelling house, log barn and other outbuildings thereon. Bounded on the east and south, the Logan tract hereinafter described, on the south west, and extending in depth one hundred and thirty feet to Hemlock alley, being lot No. 19, in the plan of said town—having thereon erected a dwelling house, stable, and other improvements.

Also—all the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot of ground situate in the town of Barnet, Carbon township, Huntingdon county, fronting 50 feet on Hamilton street, and extending in depth 150 feet to Hemlock alley, being lot No. 34 in the plan of said town, on which is erected a dwelling house, &c.—Seized, taken in execution, and sold as the property of James Dunn.

Also—All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to fifty-three acres of land more or less, situate in Union township, Huntingdon county. Bounded, adjoining lands of M. F. Campbell, east, land of A. J. Powell, west, land of James Donaldson on the west, and land of Andrew Wise on the south, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and being the same tract of land conveyed to Mary M. Wise, by deed from A. J. Powell, to her dated 2d September, 1858. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Mary M. Wise.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest of in and to a certain tract of land situate in Tod township, adjoining lands of Israel Baker, Benjamin Baker and others, having thereon erected a two-story frame house, weather boarded, and a stable; containing fifty acres, more or less, all or nearly all cleared and in a state of cultivation. Seized, taken in execution and sold as the property of Daniel Sheetz.

Also—All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to one lot of ground situate in the village of Manor Hill, Barree township, Huntingdon county, Pa., fronting on the road or street leading through said village and adjoining land of Mrs. Samuel Myton, George Bhatt, and his dwelling house erected one two story frame house, stable and out buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Hamilton McAllister.

Also—Nineteen acres of land situate in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Peter Witzel on the south, Jacob H. Dell on the west, Baro's heirs and others, having thereon erected a saw-mill and cabin house. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Andrew McConaughy.

Notice to Purchasers—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Monday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Huntingdon, March 24, 1863.

NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED.
The account of Levi Evans, Trustee under a voluntary assignment of Jacob S. Berkstresser and J. Addison Moore for benefit of creditors, has been filed in said office of the Prothonotary of Huntingdon county, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county for confirmation and allowance on the second Monday of April, and will be so confirmed and allowed unless exceptions are filed thereto.

W. C. WAGONER,
Prothonotary's Office, } Prothonotary.
Huntingdon, March 30, 1863.

NOTICE TO ALL INTERESTED.—The Trust account of John Scott, Esq., Trustee of Mrs. Margaret W. Anderson under a declaration of trust created by her late husband John P. Anderson, dec'd., has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Huntingdon county, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of said county on the second Monday of April next, for confirmation and allowance, and will be so confirmed and allowed unless exceptions are filed thereto.

W. C. WAGONER,
Prothonotary's Office, } Prothonotary.
Huntingdon, March 30, 1863.

MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS

We have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand Nos. 103, 105 & 107 North SECOND St., PHILADA.,

A well selected stock of
MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS,
in every variety, of the *latest importations*, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT
will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles. Soliciting an early call, I remain Yours, Respectfully,

H. WARD.

Philadelphia, March 18, 1863–4t.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 17th of January, A. D. 1863, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Lose his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for either of said—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of April next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertains.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 24th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the 87th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 17th day of January, 1863, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3d Monday and 20th day of April, A. D. 1863, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all parties, witnesses and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 24th of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the 87th year of American Independence.

GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—
APRIL TERM, 1863
FIRST WEEK.

W. W. 4 D. C. Entrekin	vs	Michael Stone.
Same	vs	Same.
Geo. Veon's administrator	vs	Brice X. Blair.
Jacob Kauffman	vs	Robert F. Heslet.

SECOND WEEK.

I. Bauman, survivor, &c.	vs	George M. Park.
I. Bauman	vs	Same.
John Savage	vs	Hazard & Cuffman.
Samuel Fleming	vs	Hon. I. Stewart's exec'r
Jno. C. Anderson's executor	vs	Isaac P. Orbison.
I. N. & H. W. Swoope	vs	Joseph McCoy.

WM. C. WAGONER, Prot'y
Huntingdon, March 16, 1863.

GRAND JURORS.

Anspatch Jacob, farmer, Jackson.
Alexander John, J. P., Shirley.
Buckley Wm., farmer, Shirley.
Bridget George, mason, Hunt.
Crownover Andrew, merchant, Barree.
Cunningham Richard, farmer, West.
Cullison Levan, plasterer, Carbon.
Cooper Samuel, P., manager, West.
Cornelius James, S., farmer, Tod.
Dunn David, coal dealer, Huntingdon.
Forbes John, founder, West.
Grove David, farmer, Barree.
Hamer Solomon, *farmer, West*
Meredith Lewis, shoemaker, Huntingdon.
Neff Samuel, farmer, Porter.
Querry George, farmer, Cass.
Robinson W. C., farmer, Dublin.
Stine Saml. G., farmer, Warriorsmark.
Stevens, J., Jr., gentleman, laborer, Warrk.
Thompson Elijah, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Wakefield George P., farmer, Shirley.
Weight Geo., shoemaker, Penn.
Whittaker John, farmer, Porter.
Walker Wm. S., tinner, Alexandria.

TRAVERSE JURORS.—FIRST WEEK.

George Berkstresser, farmer, Hopewell.
Jonathan Briggs, farmer, Tell.
J. Nelson Ball, machinist, Huntingdon.
Elias Bartol, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Samuel Coen, gentleman, Barree.
Joseph Carmon, merchant, Huntingdon.
Henry Carpnpot, farmer, Barree.
Simon Coulter, farmer, Walker.
John Crotsley, farmer, Cass.
Mordecai Clouse, teacher, Tod.
William Dysart, farmer, Franklin.
Isaac Donaldson, farmer, Hopewell.
John Eberts, farmer, Franklin.
William A Fraker, merchant, Shirleysburg.
William Foster, laborer, Brady.
Perry Ginter, farmer, Morris.
Abednego Grazier, farmer, Warriorsmark.
James Higgins, cabinet-maker, Huntingdon.
Haya Hamilton, manager, Franklin.
David Isenberg, farmer, Henderson.
John Ingram, farmer, Franklin.
Joseph Lingner, blacksmith, Barree.
George Lininger, farmer, Walker.
John Lutz, farmer, Shirleysburg.
John M. Lowden, farmer, Tell.
Miles Lewis, farmer, West.
John M. Comden, carpenter, Carbon.
Jonathan K. Metz, farmer, Brady.
J. K McCahan, gentleman, Huntingdon.
James McCracken, farmer, Oneida.
Joshua Morgan, farmer, Cromwell.
Wm. E. McMurtrie, farmer, Huntingdon.
Henry W. Mercer, Chester, Brady.
William McCahlen, blacksmith, Jackson.
Joel Plummer, farmer, Dublin.
William Reed, laborer, Jackson.
William Rothrock, brewer, Alexandria.
George Steffey, farmer, Jackson.
David Seaver, farmer, Cassville.
James Seeds, farmer, Franklin.
Joseph D Stackhouse, farmer, Brady.
Andrew Sprankle, farmer, Morris.
J. Murray Simpson, farmer, Huntingdon.
David Whitsell, farmer, Oneida.
Thomas Withers, clerk, Jackson.
Robert Williamson, farmer, Barree.
Levi Westbrook, bontman, Walker.
Nathaniel Williams, laborer, Huntingdon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Simon Beck, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John Bishin, mason, Alexandria.
James Colegale, farmer, Cromwell.
Wm. A. Copley, blacksmith, Warriorsmark.
Alexander Carmon, mason, Huntingdon.
Jacob Elias, farmer, Tod.
John Eby, farmer, Shirley.
M. Fetterhoof, cabinet-maker, Huntingdon.
Elijah Gursuch, farmer, Oneida.
John R. Gosnell, farmer, Cass.
Samuel Houck, farmer, Tod.
Adam Hester, farmer, Clay.
Abraham Harnish, farmer, Morris.
Robert Ingram, farmer, Franklin.
George Jackson, farmer, Huntingdon.
Hugh Jackson, farmer, J

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has so heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct. 21, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
SPICE, PEPPER and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol Glass and Putty.
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

1863. 1863.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN,

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentleman's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE*

THE COMMERCIAL LIST

AND

LETTER SHEET "PRICE-CURRENT"

ARE PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

BY

Stephen N. Winslow,

NO. 222 GOLD STREET,

Philadelphia.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF

The Merchants and Manufacturers,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE OPULENT AND THE INDIGENT:

Secret of their success and adversity

WILL BE CONTINUED.

Feb. 24, 1862-1m.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2, 1862.

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS,

GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts.; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the *best* varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C.

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place he may designate.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 5 miles N. E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Cromwell Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE DORSCH.
Sept 17-1m. Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's store and Dean's National Home, where he manufactures and has on all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds executed promptly and in the most reasonable.

Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
CLERK FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and of good Paper.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of style—comprising all of the newest and most *beautiful designs*.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware*. Each article is warranted to be as *represented*.

Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Successor to Stauffer & Harley.)
No. 622 Market St., Phila.

March 2, 1863-3m asf.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, TASSELS, &C., and BAILEY'S FIXTURES.

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN,
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, Sr. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Fitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," on COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

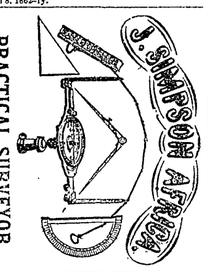
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the travelling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan. Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOR,

April 8, 1862-1y.



SONGS AND BALLADS, &C., FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dizey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
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His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1858.]

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NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

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W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1858.

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BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

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John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
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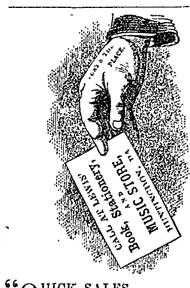

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